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ABSTRACT

This paper reports on the development of an online union catalog of serials using OCLC by the Central New York Library Resources Council. The project, now in the third of four years, is converting from a hard copy union catalog of serials to an online catalog that will have the important advantage of immediate update. Using the OCIC interlibrary loan sybsystem, the inquiring library may look at a display of library holdings and find up to five locations for a given serial--30 of the 45 libraries in the CNY system currently have OCLC capability. The final year of the project will be used to complete the catalog, complete the transition from manual to cnline operation, and gain user acceptance. A users manual furnishes instruction on reading bibliographic entries, preparation of serials requests, and submission of change information. A directory of participating libraries is included. (RAA)

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AN ONLINE UNION LIST OF SERIALS:

MEETING THE USER NEEDS

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Tom Gearty

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AN ONLINE UNION LIST OF SERIALS: MEETING THE USER NEEDS

We are reporting our experiences in the development of an online union list of serials. In particular, we will emphasize those aspects of our project where the user needs of our participating libraries played a significant role in the planning and production of the union list.

In many ways we are an anomaly here. At a conference dominated by bibliographic and numeric data bases, we are representing a data base of library serial holdings. Whereas use of our online system (OCLC) is still largely restricted to libraries and librarians, use of other online systems is more widespread in non-library settings. Our relationship with the end-user is also different. In our system, the patron does not request an online search per se and in most cases would not be aware such a system exists. Our immediate user is really the librarian who is processing an interlibrary loan request. While it is hoped the patron will someday have greater interaction with our union list, for now we must address ourselves to the needs of librarians using our data base.

Having noted these differences, we should point out that we do not see ourselves as isolated from the online information world--rather, we look at our system as the final link in a long chain of online processes. The process begins with a patron's online bibliographic search which produces numerous citations on a subject. The patron may then consult an online catalog to discover the library does not own certain titles. He or she submits an interlibrary loan request where, before using an online message system to request a title, a librarian may consult an online union list of serials to locate a library which holds the specific title, volume, and year requested by the patron. While access to and availability of such online union lists are currently scarce, we hope our experience will initiate similar projects in other regions of the country so that online

union lists can be accessed throughout the country and leave the confines of a geographic region.

Let us begin with a word about our organization and some background on our project. The Central New York Library Resources Council is one of nine 3Rs councils in New York State, chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1967 to improve reference and research library services within the area, and to promote interlibrary cooperation in the use of such resources. To fulfill this commitment, the council, along with its other tasks, has produced three hard copy editions of a regional union list of serials since 1968 and is presently converting to an online regional union list through the OCLC data base. The council chose an online computer-based system because it allows more efficient compilation of data, provides greater standardization of entries, and ensures access to more up-to-date and accurate information on serial holdings of the 45 participating libraries.

The conversion project first received LSCA funding in 1977, and for the greater part of the first two years, our efforts were directed towards establishing uniform procedures for updating holdings and formulating editorial policies consistent with library needs, ANSI standards, CONSER guidelines, and OCLC system requirements. Since its inception, the project has searched and created holdings statements for approximately 10,000 records. An additional 2,000 records have been searched, but library holdings information has not yet been added.

The process of converting titles from the 1976 hard-bound edition to the online OCLC data base entails several parts:

First, holdings for each title are updated where necessary by participating libraries and information on title changes, deletions, and additions to the previous edition are sent to our central office. It was decided to update holdings <u>before</u> selecting records and inputting data so that we would

not waste time searching for titles no longer held in the region. Moreover, we did not want to create a data base with inaccurate or outdated information. It was important for us to establish credibility with our participating libraries right from the start. Many had complained that earlier editions of the union list often contained wrong information, and therefore, was not reliable and was not used. In order to encourage use of the online list, we had to at least promise the information would be as up-to-date and as accurate as possible. This has meant that updating of holdings has continued throughout the project, including the revision of records already added to the data base. To achieve this level of accuracy, we have had to make sacrifices in productivity, such that we may have lost funding because we were not getting records in fast enough.

After holdings information is corrected, the process for searching and selecting records begins. The editorial policy on record selection was established with the assistance of a consultant, Ralph Shoffner. In order to simplify the decision making process for our operators, a hierarchy was developed for choosing records. The hierarchy is based on the CONSER status of the record and whether it has been cataloged according to successive or latest cataloging rules.

Having attached our symbol (SRR) to the bibliographic record, we move to OCLC's serials control sub-system, a sub-system developed to provide participants with online inventory control of serial publications. Here the holdings information for our union list is displayed in a Local Data Record (LDR). At the time the project began, OCLC had not yet established a set format for displaying union list information because ANSI standards had not yet been finalized. (They were in their third draft and eventually stopped with the eighth.) On the basis of interim drafts and in consultation with representatives from OCLC and ANSI, we reached an agreement on the following display format.

EXAMPLE

ACTA CRYSTALLOGRAPHICA, SECTION B: STRUCTURAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY
AND CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY.
ISSN: 0567-7408 CODEN: ACBCAR OCLC NO: 1460868 FREQUN: M REGULR: R

HLD LIB: SRRA COPY: REPR: SUBSC STAT: A LOAN:

4 RMKS 790613 — Date of record's entry
5 DEFN ≠V VOL.

7 CRHD VVCM (NHC) ≠V 29- ≠Y 1973- ≠F 1 ≠E 1 ≠A SRRI (NSYGE) ≠V 24-25 ≠Y 1968- ≠F 1 ≠E 2 ≠A VFLL (NSYL) ≠V 27-30 ≠Y 1971-1974 ≠F 1 ≠E 2 ≠A VXFA (NSYSU-F) ≠V 24- ≠Y 1968- ≠F 1 ≠E 1 ≠A SYBB (NSYU) ≠F 0 ≠E 0

≠F RETENTION CODE
- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 LIMITED RETENTION
- 2 NOT RETAINED

≠E ACQUISITIONS STATUS CODE
- 0 UNKNOWN
- 1 CURRENTLY ACQUIRED
- 2 NOT CURRENTLY RECEIVED

For many of our libraries this screen is difficult to read. Of our 45 participating libraries, only 15 have OCLC terminals, and for the remaining 30 libraries, OCLC symbols were assigned so we could display their holdings. Except when they are using our union list, these non-OCLC libraries have little contact with OCLC symbols and found them difficult to identify and use. To facilitate their use and understanding of the holdings statement, National Union Catalog codes were included in parentheses. The drawback, however, is further cluttering of the screen, and because of this our display has elicited comments like, "What is all this Chinese?" To the unfamiliar user, understanding of the screen is made more difficult by the required inclusion of retention and acquisition codes (subfields f and e) and by the stringing of each library holdings statement one after the other.

Since the acceptance of this format, ANSI standards have been finalized and OCLC has accepted these standards. When OCLC implements their union list display format, our screen will accommodate changes in the new standards. These changes include the display of sub-field g (completeness code), the rearrangement and renumbering of sub-fields e, f, and g, and the appearance of each library's holdings on a separate screen.

Actual use of the online union list has so far been limited. As we mentioned earlier, 30 of our 45 participating libraries do not have OCLC terminals. It was expected that after the initial conversion was completed, a COM fiche would be produced for use by these and other libraries. During the estimated time of conversion--approximately 18 months to input data and another 6 months to develop COM product--the libraries were to have no updated version of the list. Because of external pressures for updated information, it was decided to produce an interim product on cards and paper which, though it would take time away from the conversion, would allow at least partial use of the union list throughout the project.

The trade-off, while seemingly large, had hidden benefits. The cards proved very useful even to the libraries with OCLC access. Without some kind of printed aid, they have no way of knowing which titles have been searched or which records (in the case of duplicates) have been selected. It is not practical for us to produce a list matching titles to OCLC numbers, as it would have to be collated each month with previous lists. As the number of records grows larger, this would get out of hand. Rather than have the libraries take the time to search and call up records which may no longer be held in the region, they are able to consult the cards. Since the cards contain no bibliographic information, "see" or cross-references are included to aid in connecting our choice of entry from the old union list to the entry found on the OCLC data base. To aid in connecting titles separated by successive cataloging, linking entries are also written on the cards. We, ourselves, find it terribly convenient to have a master file of converted records in card format, alphabetized by main entry. At times it is a lot quicker to consult this file than wait for a terminal, search the title, or be frustrated by down-time. The cards also provide a convenient means to proofread our screen display.

It may appear ironic that in a project intending to do away with hard copy union lists and substitute a more efficient online format, we quickly went back to hard copy and a primitive version at that (3 x 5 card). We could defend our position by pointing the finger at our libraries' need for a hard copy crutch. But, to be truthful, we must take responsibility for offering this crutch, using it ourselves, and agreeing that the trade-off seemed worthwhile.

One trade-off we did not foresee was that by providing cards for so long, we reinforced among our users a dependency on hard copy, such that, when it came to using the online list itself, we met a great deal of resistance

from our OCLC libraries. This resistance was least expected from those 15 libraries who use OCLC in much of their work and should be familiar with the advantages of an online union list.* The immediate advantage for these users is that the union list can be updated immediately; no longer do they have to live with the permanent errors of the bound edition. In addition, since the union list is accessible on the OCLC data base, the library can check the union list and send an interlibrary loan message immediately on the same terminal if the holding library is one of our members with a terminal of its own.

In the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem, a library can look at a display of library holdings symbols for a serial title. From this display the librarian can choose up to five locations to send a request with the hope that at least one of these libraries will have the particular volume or issue (or a photocopy of it) available for loan. The librarian cannot tell from the display whether the library owns the specific volume number requested. In addition, not all libraries have their holdings symbols displayed. In fact, most libraries in our region have their symbols on very few serial records. Therefore, it is difficult for one of our members to request serial material locally when they use the OCLC interlibrary loan subsystem.

On the other hand, <u>our</u> union list provides them with just the information they need. If, instead, they look up the title first on our union list, they can immediately tell if there is a participating library owning the title, and they can tell if the library owns the particular volume. So, while they may not have five libraries from across the country to choose from, they can have a more select choice from local libraries, with possibly a better

*As a last minute footnote, it should be added here that just recently we were cut in funding and have discontinued card production. This has helped to focus our attention even more on the advantages and/or disadvantages connected to use of the online list.

chance of receiving the material and receiving it sooner. As was pointed out, if the local library has an OCLC terminal, the request can be made via the terminal, rather than through the mail.

Having discussed the obvious advantages of an online union list, we must report that to date, use of the list has been limited and response has been somewhat negative. As far as we can determine, the reasons for negative response are as follows:

1) The list is not complete. Currently, titles from the letters R-Z and A-C are 90% converted and can be easily searched. Titles in the rest of the alphabet are not yet done. Conceivably, when the list is complete, use of it will be more appealing.

2) In order to use our union list records, the librarian must sign-off the terminal if currently working and sign-on again using our authorization. Many may see this as an inconvenience. It requires batching searches and probably a reordering of one's workflow and procedures. While we can make suggestions to our users on how to work around these problems, it is still seen as an interruption to normal work patterns.

3) Unlike the systems developed by the commercial data base vendors such as Lockheed, SDC, or BRS and the library data base such as UTLAS, the OCLC system does not allow for browsing. You cannot look at what appears alphabetically or numerically around your record. The searcher must have the title, ISSN, or OCLC control number exactly as it was cataloged. In addition, the OCLC system, at this time, does not allow searches with Boolean operators.

In spite of these drawbacks, some of which will be overcome when promised improvements are installed at OCLC, the union list is moving toward completion. It will be at least another year before it is nearly complete. During the

upcoming period it will be necessary for us to invest much time in showing and teaching our participants about the advantages of the union list. We will need to enlist their aid in helping all of us to make the smooth transition from a static system where a union list was produced every so many years to a system which provides for a continuously up-to-date information source. This may require the libraries to go out of their way to adjust their workflows in order to make certain that the union list office is informed whenever there is a change, an addition, or a deletion to the serial holdings.

In some ways the major task is still ahead. It has been difficult working out the problems on how to construct the union list. Soon we will have to make sure that it is maintained and used.

THE CENTRAL NEW YORK LIBRARY RESOURCES COUNCIL

763 Butternut Street, Syracuse, New York 13208
315-478-6080 From Utica: 315-724-4044

Using the Central New York Union List of Serials on OCLC

The Central New York Library Resources Council (OCLC symbol SRR) is one of the nine 3Rs councils in New York State chartered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1967 to improve reference and research library services within the area, and to promote interlibrary cooperation in the use of such resources. To fulfill this commitment, the council, along with its other tasks, has produced three editions of a regional union list of serials since 1968 and is presently converting to an on-line regional union list through the OCLC database.

1. None of the entries in this union list is owned by the council itself; rather, the serials are owned by forty-five libraries in a four county area of Central New York. Fifteen of these libraries have OCLC terminals or access to one.

2. When you see the SRR symbol on an OCLC bibliographic record, you may obtain further information on the holdings if you would sign on to our union list of serials in the serials control subsystem. The enclosed set of instructions will give you our search authorization number, tell you how to read the union list entries, and provide you with the addresses of the institutions along with their lending policies.

3. Please remember that most of our libraries are not OCLC participants. You must request material from them by mail, and some will not loan material nor provide photocopies; they are not obligated to provide interlibrary loan service.

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4. In sending requests, both on-line and off-line, cite as verification source our symbol (SRR) and the OCLC record number, in addition to the usual sources.

5. Some of our participants who are also OCLC participants are attaching their symbol to the OCLC bibliographic record. Policies vary with each library as to what type of serial record the symbol is to be attached. With some libraries only currently received periodicals and serials have the symbol, while with others only currently received serials which are received annually or less frequently have the symbol. Therefore, you may find our symbol and our participating library's symbol on the same OCLC bibliographic record.

We are interested in your reaction to this union list. Specifically, if you have questions, comments, or suggestions on the format, the readability, or the use of the system, please let us know by phone or by mail.

Thank you,

Tom Gearty

Tom Gearty
Editor, Union List of Serials

CENTRAL NEW YORK UNION LIST OF SERIALS ON-LINE

INSTRUCTIONS

(including instructions for reading the union list off-line--cards or paper supplements)

I. SIGN-ON

68969-597-0 SEND

II. TO CALL UP A RECORD

A union list record may be retrieved by searching one of the following index files:

OCLC Control Number
Title (3,2,2,1)
Author (4,3,1 or =4,3,1)
Author/Title (4,4)
Anonymous Author/Title (,4)
ISSN
CODEN
Library of Congress Card Number

The most efficient way to search for the union list record is by OCLC number. This search will take you directly to the record wanted. However, it is necessary to know which OCLC bibliographic record we use for a particular title. Many titles have duplicate records associated with them; we will use only one of these records.

A list of OCLC numbers for the titles used by us would prove beneficial. Not only would it give the user direct access to the records, it would also let the user know which titles are in the union list so that time would not be wasted looking for titles not there. Unfortunately, it is not practical for us to produce such a list. Those of you who have the SUNY UNION LIST / OCLC CONVERSION LIST available will find that many of our titles are in that conversion list, and in most instances we use the same OCLC number that SUNY uses.

Also, if an ISSN or a CODEN is available, the search can be narrowed quickly. But some OCLC bibliographic records do not have the ISSN included even though one has been assigned, and even fewer records include the CODEN.

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III. RESPONSES TO SEARCH STRUCTURES

A. Please Catalog Item

If a search structure locates a record on which we have not put our symbol, the response will be "PLEASE CATALOG ITEM." This response indicates either that the title is not in the union list yet, or that the title is in the union list but our symbol is on a different bibliographic record for that title.

B. No Check-in Record

If the search structure finds a record on which we have put our symbol, but we have not created the union list record yet, the response will be "no Check-in Record." This means that we are in the process of creating the union list record, and it should be available shortly.

C. Summary Screens and Microforms

If there are microform holdings and paper holdings for a title, the microform holdings are recorded on a separate union list record, although attached to the same bibliographic record. When such a record is called up, a summary screen is displayed:

ACADEME.
ISSN: 0190-2946 CODEN: OCLC NO: 4688683 FREQUN: B

LINE	LIB	COPY	NEXT EXPECTED ISSUE	OUTSTANDING CLAIMS ?
1				NO
2		MICR		NO

Type in 1 (or 2 for the microform). Press DISPLAY REC'D and SEND to see the union list record.

It is possible that an institution may have partial holdings in either format; therefore, it is necessary to check both union list records when the summary screen is displayed.

D. The Union List Record

If our symbol is on a record you search, if we have created the union list record for the title, and if you have gone through all the summary screens, then you will receive a response similar to the following:

ACTA CRYSTALLOGRAPHICA. SECTION B: STRUCTURAL CRYSTALLOGRAPHY AND CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY.
ISSN: 0567-7408 CODEN: ACBCAR OCLC NO: 1460868 FREQUN: M REGULR: R

HLD LIB: SRRA COPY: REPR: SUBSC STAT: A LOAN:

1 CLNO
2 LOCN
3 FUNDS
4 RMKS 79061301.
5 DEFN ≠V VOL. ≠P NO.
6 NEXT

DATE RECD:

7 CRHD VVCM (NHC) ≠V 29- ≠Y 1973- ≠F 1 ≠E 1 ≠A SRRI (NSyGE) ≠V 24-25 ≠Y 1968- ≠F 1 ≠E 2 ≠A VFLL (NSyL) ≠V 27-30 ≠Y 1971-1974 ≠F 1 ≠E 2 ≠A VXFA (NSySU-F) ≠V 24- ≠Y 1968- ≠F 1 ≠E 1 ≠A SYBB (NSyU) ≠F 0 ≠E 0
8 RTHD
9 CLMS
10 BNDG

(Since mid-September 1979, most of the fields that we do not use are no longer being displayed when the field has no data in it.)

Although the 8th draft of the American National Standards Institute's "Serial Holdings Statement at the Summary Level" standard has been approved, the Central New York Union List of Serials will continue to inputs its holdings information according to the 7th draft in order that all our records will be consistent. When these records are merged into the Union List display function within the OCLC Serials Control Subsystem, late in 198(they will be displayed in conformity with the latest version of the standard.

Our union list records, like the serials control records, are divided into three parts: the header, the fixed fields, and the variable fields.

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1. HEADER

The header contains the title along with the key title, if it is different from the title, and the author if available. In addition, the header includes the ISSN, the CODEN, and the frequency and the regularity codes, when they appear on the bibliographic record. If any of the information in the header is changed on the bibliographic record, then it is changed automatically on the union list record. In other words, the information in the header is not physically a part of our union list record; rather, the information is extracted from the bibliographic record for display purposes. The OCLC number in the header acts as a link between the bibliographic record and the union list record.

2. THE FIXED FIELD

Of the two fixed fields (one following the header; the other following line 6 of the variable field--Date Recd), the union list uses the former. The first data element of the fixed field includes the four letter OCLC code for our office: SRRA. The copy element is left blank unless the record includes microforms, in which case the letters MICR (for microform) appears. The rest of the fixed field line is not used for the union list.

3. THE VARIABLE FIELDS

In the variable fields, only three lines are used for the union list: Line 4 RMKS (remarks), line 5 DEFN (definition), and line 7 CRHD (current holdings).

a. RMKS FIELD

(1) Date

The Remarks field includes the date as the first element. It is listed as an 8 digit code (prior to mid-April 1979 as a 4 digit code): YYMMDDHH (Year, Month, Day, Hourly Period). For example, 79070902 indicates July 9, 1979, second hourly period (01 is 8 A.M. to Noon; 02 is Noon to 3 P.M.; and 03 is 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.).

(2) Limited Retention

This field may include more specific information about a library's limited retention policy. However, this information is included only if the limited retention is greater than holdings which are enumerated.

For example, if a library keeps volumes for the last five years and another library has volumes from 1970 on, then the limited retention policy is not specified in this field.

(3) Microform

If the holdings are in microform and if the type of microform is known, the information will appear in this field.

mfm	microfilm
mfe	microfiche
mcd	microcard
mcp	microprint
umfe	ultramicrofiche

(4) Commonly Named Titles

A common title may have its issuing body, its place of publication, or its beginning date listed to distinguish it from similar titles.

(5) Series

Numbered series which include the first and second order designator levels (i.e., series number and volume number) are indicated by the following note in the RMKS field: "Enumeration reported as Series number:Volume number." In the enumeration subfield (≠v), the order levels are separated by a colon.

b. DEFN FIELD

The definition field defines the subfield codes which identify subdivisions of the enumerated holdings in the CRHD field (and also the RTHD field, which we do not use). By default, this field reads:
≠v vol. ≠p no.
Although we never use ≠p for number, we do not modify the DEFN field as long as ≠v is defined as volume.
However, when issue numbers instead of volume numbers are used, then we change the DEFN field to read ≠v no.; that is, subfield v is defined as number.

c. CRHD FIELD

For the union list we put all holdings into the Current Holdings field, whether bound or unbound. At the present time we do not have holdings information for Syracuse University, Syracuse University Law School Library, and for the Gerontology Center at Syracuse University. We can indicate only that these libraries own the serial; no other information is available.

(1) ≠a Institution Code

The first grouping is the OCLC symbol; the second, in parenthesis, is the NUC symbol.

(2) ≠v Enumeration

The volume numbers are listed here, unless defined differently in the DEFN field, or unless indicated as series number and volume number, in which case the series is separated from the volume by a colon.

(a) numbered series

EXAMPLE:

Holdings: Series 1 (complete)
Series 2 (complete)
Series 3 vol. 1-12, 18-22 (missing vol. 13-17, 23-24)
Series 4 vol. 1-

Enumeration Data reported in the union list:

1:1-3:12,3:18-3:22,4:1-

(b) serials with unnumbered series

The following information is from the 7th draft of the ANSI Standards (pp. 10,11):

> Presuming that there is no gap between enumeration units, but there is a need to show a break between units, a semicolon (;) should be used to indicate such nongap breaks.
>
> EXAMPLE:
>
> Published Run
> Vol. 1-20
> Vol. 1-20 (unnumbered new series)
> Vol. 1-20
>
> Holdings
> Vol. 1-5, 9
> Vol. 12-15, 17-19
> Vol. 1-20
>
> Report the Enumeration Data as
> 1-5,9,;,12-15,17-19,;1-20
> ↑nongap breaks↑
>
> Contiguous punctuation is allowed to indicate a nongap break.
>
> For unnumbered series: disregard the caption (e.g., "ns," or "new series"), and adopt whatever numbering scheme is used on the serial as the first order designator.

(c) hyphen

The hyphen indicates an unbroken range of holdings or a full range of holdings from a specified year or volume to date.

(d) comma

The comma indicates a gap in the range of holdings.

(e) semicolon

The semicolon indicates a nongap break. Usually, it would indicate a break between one unnumbered series and another.

(f) colon

The colon serves as a delimiter between two orders or levels of data. In the union list, this would be between series and volume.

(3) ≠y Chronology

The years of coverage are listed here. The information should parallel the information in the enumeration subfield, but this information is not always available. There will always be a beginning year; when subsequent dates are lacking, a hyphen follows the year with no closing date. Since the closing volume number will be found in the enumeration subfield, there should be no confusion.

The comma, semicolon, and colon

See under ≠v enumeration.

(4) ≠f retention code

0 no information available
1 permanently retained
2 limited retention (Current year only, last five years, etc.)
3 received but not retained (we do not use this one)

(5) ≠e acquisition status code

0 information not available
1 currently received
2 not currently received

NOTE: At a later date, ≠f will be called the non-retention code, the numerical indicators for both ≠f and ≠e will be different, and another subfield (≠g completeness code) will be added.

IV. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION FOR THOSE INSTITUTIONS THAT RECEIVE CARDS OR PAPER SUPPLEMENTS

A. Asterisk

An asterisk in the margin to the left of the RMKS field indicates that the title

is new to the union list. This includes new titles and old titles not found in the previous printed edition. In some instances, the holdings for some new titles were included under the latest title entry in the previous union list, and are now listed separately under their own titles; these new titles have asterisks.

B. Linking Entries

When a title succeeds or precedes another title and a library in the union list has holdings under the connecting title, linking entry information is provided. (Exception: When these titles are already listed separately in the third edition of the union list, we have not written in linking information.) On the OCLC bibliographic record, the MARC tag for a preceding entry is 780 and for a succeeding one is 785. We have used these numbers to indicate the same relationship. Under each, the linking entry and its OCLC number is included.

C. "See" References

If the entry in the OCLC database is different from the one in the third edition of the CNY union list of serials, a "see" reference is provided on a card.

D. Revisions

Whenever a library reports an addition, a deletion, or a change of holdings to the on-line union list, changes are made and revised cards are sent out.

DIRECTORY OF CONTRIBUTING LIBRARIES

(An asterisk * indicates that the library participates in the OCLC ILL subsystem)

SRRB Allied Chemical Corporation — NSyA
Industrial Chemistry Division
Syracuse Technical Center Library
P.O. Box 6
Solvay, NY 13209
Service limited to members of the Central New York Library Resources Council.

SRRC American Foundation for Management Research — NHA
D. W. Mitchell Memorial Library
P. O. Box 88
Hamilton, NY 13346

SRRD Bristol Laboratories Library — NSyBL
P.O. Box 657
Syracuse, NY 13201
Service limited to the Central New York region.

SRRE Carrier Corporation — NSyC
Logan Lewis Library
Carrier Parkway
Syracuse, NY 13201

SRRF Witherill Learning Center — NCazC
Cazenovia College
Cazenovia, NY 13035

SRRG Community-General Hospital of Greater Syracuse — NSyGH
Medical Library
Broad Road
Onondaga Hill
Syracuse, NY 13215

SRRH Educational Opportunity Center of SUNY — NSyED
Paul Robeson Library
100 New Street
Syracuse, NY 13202

SRRI General Electric Company — NSyGE
Electronics Park Library
Bldg. #3, Room 154
Syracuse, NY 13201

SRRJ General Electric Company — NUtGE
Aerospace Electronics Systems Department
Information Resources
901 Broad St.
Utica, NY 13503

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(An asterisk * indicates that the library participates in the OCLC ILL subsystem)

SRRK	FL 2568, Library Hancock Field, NY 13225		NSyAF
SRRM	Utica/Marcy Psychiatric Center Marcy Campus 1213 Court St. Utica, NY 13502		NMarcP
SRRN	Maria Regina College 1024 Court St. Syracuse, NY 13208		NSyMR
SRRO	Masonic Medical Research Library 2150 Bleecker Street Utica, NY 13503		NUtMM
SRRP	Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute 310 Genesee St. Utica, NY 13502	Service limited to members of the Central New York Library Resources Council.	NUtM
SRRQ	Mohawk Valley Learning Resources Center at Utica Psychiatric Center 1213 Court St. Utica, NY 13502	Represents holdings from the following medical libraries: St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Utica (including the nursing library) Faxton Hospital, Utica	NUtMVL
SRRR	Special Metals Corporation New Hartford, NY 13413		NNhS
SRRT	Crouse-Irving Memorial Hospital School of Nursing Library 736 Irving Ave. Syracuse, NY 13210		NSyCH
SRRU	Jervis Public Library 613 North Washington St. Rome, NY 13440		NRom
SRRV	Syracuse Research Corporation Merrill Lane Syracuse, NY 13210	Service limited to the Central New York region.	NSyR
SRRW	Utica Public Library 303 Genesee St. Utica, NY 13501		NUt

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SRRX U. S. Veterans Administration Hospital Library
Irving Ave. and University Place
Syracuse, NY 13210
NSyVA
Will loan subject to availability of material when not in demand within the V. A.

SRRY Agway Corporation Library
P.O. Box 4933
Syracuse, NY 13221
NSyAG

SRRZ Supreme Court Library
500 Court House
Syracuse, NY 13202
NSySC
Does not provide interloan service. The public may use the material at the library or may borrow it.

SRR1 Supreme Court Law Library
Fifth Judicial District
Oneida County Court House
Utica, NY 13501
NUtSC

SRR2 St. Joseph's Hospital Health Center
School of Nursing and Medical Library
301 Prospect Ave.
Syracuse, NY 13203
Very limited supply of photocopy materials as well as interlibrary loan service. NSySJ

SRR4 Utica Mutual Insurance Company
180 Genesee St.
New Hartford, NY 13413
NUtMI

SRR5 Utica/Marcy Psychiatric Center
Utica Campus
1213 Court St.
Utica, NY 13502
NUtP

SRR6 St. Luke's Memorial Hospital Center
Medical Library
P.O. Box 479
Utica, NY 13503
NUtStL

SYBB * Syracuse University Library NSyU

SYBL * Syracuse University Law Library NSyU-L

SYBR * The Educational Resources Center of the All-University Gerontology Center NSyU-G

These three Syracuse University Libraries use the same symbol (SYB) for ILL requests on the OCLC terminal.
Mail requests may be sent to the following address:

Interlibrary Loan Department
Syracuse University Libraries
110 E. S. Bird Library
Syracuse, NY 13210

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VFLL	*	Le Moyne College Library Le Moyne Heights Syracuse, NY 13214	NSyL
VOCC		Onondaga Community College Sidney B. Coulter Library Onondaga Hill Syracuse, NY 13215	NSyOC
VVCM	*	Colgate University Everett N. Case Library Hamilton, NY 13346	NHC
VVVM	*	Utica College of Syracuse University Frank E. Gannett Memorial Library Burrstone Road Utica, NY 13502	NUtC
VXFA	*	SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry F. Franklin Moon Library Syracuse, NY 13210	NSySU-F
VXHA	*	Herkimer County Community College Library Reservoir Road Herkimer, NY 13350	NILH
VYQM	*	SUNY Upstate Medical Center Library 766 Irving Ave. Syracuse, NY 13210	NSySU-M
VYRM		Rome Air Development Center Technical Library Section Technical Data and Information Branch Griffiss Air Force Base, NY 13441	NRomA
XMMM	*	SUNY Agricultural and Technical College at Morrisville Library Morrisville, NY 13408	NMvUA
YHMM	*	Hamilton College Library Hamilton College Clinton, NY 13323	NCH
YTMM	*	SUNY College of Technology Utica-Rome Library 811 Court St. Utica, NY 13502	NUtSU

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YVOO * Onondaga County Public Library NSy
335 Montgomery St.
Syracuse, NY 13202

ZTMM * Mid-York Library System NUtMY
1600 Lincoln Ave.
Utica, NY 13502

ZVMM * Mohawk Valley Community College Library NUtMV
1101 Sherman Drive
Utica, NY 13501

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